

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

JASON HANDELSMAN, Individually  
and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC.

Defendant.

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

**CLASS ACTION**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff Jason Handelsman (“Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint for damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of Defendant Universal Health Services, Inc. (“Defendant”), in negligently and/or willfully using prerecorded messages to call Plaintiff on Plaintiff’s cellular telephone, without Plaintiff’s express consent, in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq., (“TCPA”) and the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”), thereby invading Plaintiff’s privacy. Plaintiff alleges the following upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

2. To promote its goods and services, Defendant engages in unsolicited prerecorded calls without the requisite express written consent.

3. Defendant owns and/or operates Fort Lauderdale Behavioral Health Center in Oakland Park, Florida.

4. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Defendant’s illegal conduct, which has resulted in the invasion of privacy, harassment, aggravation, and disruption of the daily life of thousands of individuals. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the Class, and any other available legal or equitable remedies.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 227, *et seq.* (“TCPA”) and supplemental jurisdiction as to the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”) claims.

6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and venue is proper in this District because Defendant directs, markets, and provides its business activities to this District, and because Defendant’s unauthorized marketing scheme was directed by Defendant to consumers in this District, including Plaintiff.

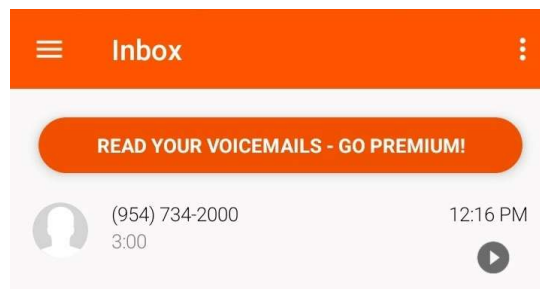
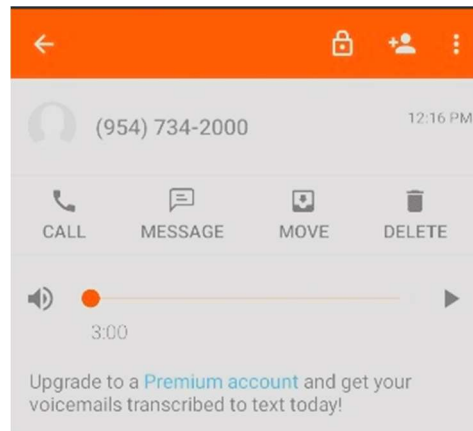
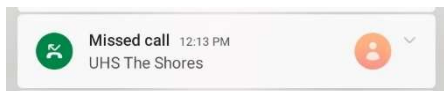
### **PARTIES**

7. Plaintiff is a natural person and resident of Miami, Florida

8. Defendant is a corporation whose principal office is located in Pennsylvania. Defendant directs, markets, and provides its business activities throughout the State of Florida.

### **FACTS**

9. On March 12, 2025, Defendant caused a prerecorded voice message to be transmitted to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number ending in 9486 (“9486 Number”) from 954-734-2000. As shown below:



10. When Plaintiff listened to the voicemail, he was easily able to determine that it was a prerecorded message. *Rahn v. Bank of Am.*, No. 1:15-CV-4485-ODE-JSA, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186171, at \*10-11 (N.D. Ga. June 23, 2016) (“When one receives a call, it is a clear-cut fact, easily discernible to any lay person, whether or not the recipient is speaking to a live human being, or is instead being subjected to a prerecorded message.”).

11. Defendant’s prerecorded message call constitutes telemarketing/advertising because their purpose was to promote Defendant’s business, goods and services.

12. At no point in time did Plaintiff provide Defendant with his express written consent to be contacted for marketing purposes by prerecorded messages.

13. Plaintiff received the subject call with a prerecorded voice within this judicial district and, therefore, Defendants’ violations occurred within this district. Upon information and belief, Defendants caused other prerecorded messages to be sent to individuals residing within this judicial district.

14. The prerecorded calls at issue were transmitted to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone, and within the time frame relevant to this action.

15. Defendant’s unsolicited prerecorded messages caused Plaintiff additional harm, including invasion of privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Defendant’s call also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to Plaintiff’s daily life.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

#### **PROPOSED CLASS**

16. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of Plaintiff and all others similarly situated.

17. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of the Class defined as follows:

**PRERECORDED CLASS: All persons within the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, received an artificial or prerecorded voice message call on their cellular telephone regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services.**

**FTSA Class: All persons in Florida who, since July 1, 2021 through the date of class certification, received one or more prerecorded call regarding Defendant's property, goods, and/or services on their telephone.**

18. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify the Class definitions as warranted as facts are learned in further investigation and discovery.

19. Defendant and its employees are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in each the Class but believes the Class members number in the several thousands, if not more.

**NUMEROSITY**

20. Upon information and belief, Defendant has sent prerecorded messages to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers throughout the United States without their prior express consent. The members of the Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

21. The exact number and identities of the members of the Class are unknown at this time and can only be ascertained through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Defendant's call records.

**COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT**

22. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to members of the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class are:

- a) Whether Defendant made non-emergency calls to Plaintiff's and Class members' telephones using prerecorded messages;
- b) Whether Defendant can meet its burden of showing that it obtained prior express written consent to make such calls;
- c) Whether Defendant's conduct was knowing and willful;
- d) Whether Defendant is liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
- e) Whether Defendant should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.

23. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendant routinely transmits calls to telephone numbers is accurate, Plaintiff and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

**TYPICALITY**

24. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

**PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS MEMBERS**

25. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the Class, and has retained competent counsel. Accordingly, Plaintiff is an adequate representative and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

**PROCEEDING VIA CLASS ACTION IS SUPERIOR AND ADVISABLE**

26. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Class is economically unfeasible and procedurally impracticable. While the aggregate damages sustained by the Class are in the millions of dollars, the individual damages incurred by each member of the Class resulting from Defendant's wrongful conduct are too small to warrant the expense of individual lawsuits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting their own separate claims is remote, and, even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases.

27. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from performing the challenged acts, whereas another may not. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interests of the Class, although certain class members are not parties to such actions.

**COUNT I**

**Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b) and § 64.1200(a)**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and Prerecorded Message Class)**

28. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth herein.

29. It is a violation of the TCPA to make “any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice ... to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service ....” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii), and “to initiate any telephone call to any residential telephone line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express consent of the called party...” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B).

30. It is a violation of the TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC to “initiate any telephone call...using an... artificial or prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call.” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(1)(iii), and to “initiate any telephone call to any residential line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express written consent of the called party”. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(3).

31. Additionally, it is a violation of the TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC to “[i]nitiate, or cause to be initiated, any telephone call that includes or introduces an advertisement or constitutes telemarketing, ...artificial or prerecorded voice ...other than a call made with the prior express written consent of the called party or the prior express consent of the called party when the call is made...” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2).

32. Defendant transmitted calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice to the telephone numbers of Plaintiff and Class members.

33. Defendant did not have prior express written consent to call the telephones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class when its calls were made.

34. Defendant has, therefore, violated §§ 227(b) and §§ 64.1200(a) by using an artificial or prerecorded voice to make non-emergency telephone calls to the telephones of Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class without their prior express written consent.

35. Defendant knew that it did not have prior express consent to make these calls and knew, or should have known, that it was using an artificial or prerecorded voice. The violations were therefore willful or knowing.

36. As a result of Defendant's conduct and pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA, Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class were harmed and are each entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff and the class are also entitled to an injunction against future calls. Id.

37. Because Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other members of the putative Class had not given prior express consent to receive its prerecorded calls to their telephones, the Court should treble the amount of statutory damages available to Plaintiff and members of the putative Class, pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA.

**COUNT II**  
**VIOLATION OF FLA. STAT. § 501.059**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the FTSA Class)**

1.

38. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 27 as if fully set forth herein.

39. It is a violation of the FTSA to “make or knowingly allow a telephonic sales call to be made if such call involves an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers or the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called without the prior express written consent of the called party.” Fla. Stat. § 501.059(8)(a).

40. A “telephonic sales call” is defined as a “telephone call, text message, or voicemail transmission to a consumer for the purpose of soliciting a sale of any consumer goods or services, soliciting an extension of credit for consumer goods or services, or obtaining information that will or

may be used for the direct solicitation of a sale of consumer goods or services or an extension of credit for such purposes.” Fla. Stat. § 501.059(1)(i).

41. “Prior express written consent” means an agreement in writing that:

1. Bears the signature of the called party;
2. Clearly authorizes the person making or allowing the placement of a telephonic sales call by telephone call, text message, or voicemail transmission to deliver or cause to be delivered to the called party a telephonic sales call using an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers, the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called, or the transmission of a prerecorded voicemail;
3. Includes the telephone number to which the signatory authorizes a telephonic sales call to be delivered; and
4. Includes a clear and conspicuous disclosure informing the called party that:
  - a. By executing the agreement, the called party authorizes the person making or allowing the placement of a telephonic sales call to deliver or cause to be delivered a telephonic sales call to the called party using an automated system for the selection or dialing of telephone numbers or the playing of a recorded message when a connection is completed to a number called; and
  - b. He or she is not required to directly or indirectly sign the written agreement or to agree to enter into such an agreement as a condition of purchasing any property, goods, or services.

Fla. Stat. § 501.059(1)(g).

42. Defendant failed to secure prior express written consent from Plaintiff and the Class members.

43. In violation of the FTSA, Defendant made and/or knowingly allowed the telephonic sales calls to Plaintiff and the Class members utilizing recorded messages without the prior express written consent of the called party.

44. As a result of Defendant’s conduct, and pursuant to § 501.059(10)(a) of the FTSA, Plaintiff and Class members were harmed and are each entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff and the Class members are also entitled to an injunction against future calls. Id.

45. Plaintiff requests for this Court to enter an Order granting the relief outlined in the Prayer for Relief below.



**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a) An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above, and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- b) An award of actual and statutory damages for Plaintiff and each member of the Class;
- c) As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of the TCPA and FTSA, Plaintiff seeks for Plaintiff and each member of the Class \$500.00 in statutory damages for each and every violation.
- d) As a result of Defendant's knowing and/or willful violations of the TCPA and FTSA up to \$1,500.00 for each and every violation.
- e) An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA and FTSA;
- f) An injunction requiring Defendant to cease all unsolicited call activity without obtaining consent first and to otherwise protect the interests of the Class;
- g) Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff hereby demand a trial by jury.

**DOCUMENT PRESERVATION DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands that Defendant take affirmative steps to preserve all records, lists, electronic databases or other itemizations associated with the allegations herein, including all records, lists, electronic databases or other itemizations in the possession of any vendors, individuals, and/or companies contracted, hired, or directed by Defendant to assist in sending the alleged communications.

Dated: May 30, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

**HIRALDO P.A.**

*By: /s/ Manuel S. Hiraldo* \_\_\_\_\_

Manuel S. Hiraldo

401 E. Las Olas Boulevard

Suite 1400

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301

[mhiraldo@hirdolaw.com](mailto:mhiraldo@hirdolaw.com)

Telephone: 954.400.4713

*Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*